

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

New Indian Animal Stories

Why the Leaves Turn Red.

By John M. Oskison.

Long time ago, in the days before the animals went away and made a council hall for themselves and would no longer let men come in and talk, the little boys among the Indians of the land of frost used to ask one certain question every year as soon as the new moon of October came out in the night, "Why do the leaves turn red?"

"Why are the leaves of the sumach and the maple and the oak now turning red?" Then one of the wise old men would reply:

"If you are sure that no bear is sitting round the corner of the house listening to what I will say—And the little boy would nod as fast as he could all around the house, then come back to crawl into the old man's lap and say:

"There is no one around, grandfather—tell me the story."

Well, so the old man would say, one day at a council where all the animals and all the men were gathered to talk about what things the animals should have, the Great Bear got up and said that all he wanted was the berries from the berry patch on the side of the nearest mountain.

But as soon as the Great Bear said that, he jumped Old Man Coyote, who had the power to change himself from a coyote to a man just by going into the woods and asking the Yumel (the woods fairies). This day Old Man Coyote was in the form of a man and he spoke:

"I don't think it is fair to give the Great Bear all the berries in that berry patch on the mountainside. I like berries, too. And then a lot of talk was made by the animals and by the men. But none of the talk satisfied Old Man Coyote, and as he went away from the council, he said that he was going to have his share of the berries in the patch on the side of the mountain if he had to hunt the Great Bear away from it."

Now, no one among the men had ever thought about hunting the bear, and Old Man Coyote found no one to back him up. But that made no difference to him, for as soon as the first of the berries on the mountainside began to ripen, Old Man Coyote went out by the patch and sat down to watch.

Pretty soon here came the Great Bear, hungry and licking his jaws as he thought about the fine feast of berries he meant to have.

But "don't come any closer," shouted Old Man Coyote to the bear, and the bear stopped to ask politely why not.

"Because I will kill you if you do," shouted Old Man Coyote. But the bear didn't think the Old Man Coyote would hurt him, because he had always thought of Old Man Coyote as something of a boaster and a coward.

There is no Princess in this house.

The Difference Between the "up-to-date" and the "out-of-date"

You needn't watch this Range. You can trust it. Sit in the cool while it does the work.

Allen's Princess

COPPER-BEARING IRON RANGES

have patented points that insure far greater efficiency, economy and comfort than can be found in other ranges.

Heat stays in the range and out of the kitchen.

Pipe back of warming closet, removing heat radiation, water instantaneously.

Made from copper bearing iron that insures added life and service. It looks as good as it acts. "Ask the cook." If your dealer can't show you a Princess, write us.

Allen Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

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Allegro work, or they may be mounted canoes.

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Luncheon. Fried Potatoes. Cold Ham. Lettuce with Sliced Tomatoes. Sponge Cake.

Dinner. Chicken Chowder. Lamb Chops. Rice. Watercress with Mayonnaise. French Shortcake. Coffee.

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Do You Love Exquisite Jewelry?

Then see our almost endless stocks of "JEWELRY OF QUALITY."

The price is within the reach of all. Glad to show you whenever you come.

H. COHEN,

707 East Main Street

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The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Daniel O'Connell, the Irish statesman, who was known as "The Liberator," was a man above all men who spent his life in trying to further the interests of his country, and gain a broad freedom for his countrymen. O'Connell was sprung from the blood of the world's great men, and he inherited the richest of fighting Irish blood, and in a great measure it was his energy and efforts that have brought to Ireland what few liberal laws they now enjoy.

The crisis in the life of the "Liberator" came only a few years before his death, when he made an attempt to have the Tory regime in his country overthrown. In 1841 he left England for Ireland and began organizing the "Young Ireland" party. A succession of monster meetings were held all over the country, the far-famed one on Tara Hill being, as is credibly asserted, attended by no less than a quarter of a million people.

Over this vast multitude O'Connell's brilliant oratory swept triumphantly. The critical moment occurred on October 5, 1843. The previous day a notice was sent out for a meeting at Clontarf, near Dublin, on the 5th, and the government issued a proclamation forbidding it. Many of the men were already on their way, and only O'Connell's own rapid and vigorous measures in sending out in all directions to intercept them hindered the actual shedding of blood.

The next thing that England did was to arrest O'Connell, as well as his son, John, and his chief colleagues, on a charge of conspiracy to create discontent and dissatisfaction among the Irish subjects of the Queen, and with contriving "by means of intimidation and the demonstration of great physical force, to procure and effect changes to be made in the government laws and constitution of this realm."

Bill was accepted, and on the second of November O'Connell was indicted. The charge against him covered ninety-seven feet of parchment. This was sent to the grand jury, and after six days of deliberation a true bill was rendered against the accused.

O'Connell pleaded on the 21st of November, and the 16th of January, 1845, was fixed as the day for the trial to begin. The day of the opening of the trial, business was practically suspended in Dublin. The attorney-general's announcement that he had discovered a conspiracy had raised public expectation to the highest point. At the Four Courts the crush was so great as to render it necessary to barricade the entrance to the Queen's Bench.

On the bench sat Chief Justice Pennefather and Justices Crampton, Perkin and Burton. The flower of the Irish bar was retained, either for the prosecution or for the defense. But of more interest to the public than either was the jury. Every art every trick had been practiced to secure a jury subservient enough to register the decree of government. From first to last the trial was a bitter satire on the administration of justice.

The opening speech of the attorney-general lasted two days. It contained

A HOME-MADE BUCKLE

A Charming Item for Holding Evening Sleeve Draperies.

The quaint sleeveless effect of some of the new costumes, which draws the material to the under side of the shoulders in classical draperies, makes a buckle necessary.

In some cases these buckles are composed of precious stones, gold or silver.

FOR A CORSAJE BOUQUET.

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THE DECORATIVE CRETONNE

Facilitating Effects Quite Inexpensive

Obtained by Artistic Application of It.

Spring and summer are the seasons when cretonnes come into their own, and it behooves the wise needlewoman to begin the decorative cretonne needlework now.

The artistic woman knows the fascination of chintz and cretonne, and that the best service of these may be used most effectively and with but little labor, time and cost.

The designs for the coming season are unusually charming and decorative. They end themselves splendidly in applique work, and if carefully cut out and applied to linen, cotton or Boston sheeting they serve as charming decorations for bureau sets, curtain, cushion tops, bedspreads, pillowshams, etc.

In applying cretonne, cut out the roses, leaves and flowers (or whatever the pattern may be) with a sharp pair of scissors and paste them on the sheeting, so as to form a design, from about four inches from the hem. The applied design should be about two inches deep and preferably of bold and striking patterns, like large roses, or grapes, etc. In applying, use heavy mercerized thread to match the flowers using outline or buttonhole stitch.

A very dainty table cover, with all the appearance of being beautifully hand-painted may be made out of crash with a hemstitched edge two inches deep, bordered with pink or crimson roses, outlined in silk to match, and having the leaves defined in various hues of green silk.

The scattering of mixed motifs on cushion tops or curtains is another form cretonne applique takes. These are often joined with stems or conventional designs done in green, in browns or greens. Where the colors or designs seem overbold the effect is often improved by veiling the original work in coarse white or cream net.

One of the latest developments in cretonne decoration is the covering of the backs of hair brushes with this material. Of course, only the inexpensive-backed brushes, made of ordinary woods, are so treated. The brush must first be washed, the back well dried and then all the wood handle, back and front included, hand-painted so that it will retain the material.

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